



The Animal Welfare Board of India is an umbrella of the SPCAs / AWOs and animal welfare workers. The Board encourages animal welfare activities, advises the Central and State Governments on issues relating to Animal Welfare, particularly, the prevention of cruelty to animals, and also helps to formulate animal welfare policies / legislations.

AWBI Newsletter



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Message From Chairman



Time For Reforms In Cattle Welfare

It is time that reforms were introduced for improving the welfare of cattle in our country. The pain and suffering that thousands of stray / ownerless cattle in our country undergo can be changed only if there is strong political and administrative commitment to address this problem at the National level. Why the need for cattle welfare is a priority issue? Because with poor cattle welfare comes the acceptance of the practice of ruthless violence towards the unfortunate and helplessly suffering animals of our country. These animals are victims of starvation, eating plastic and garbage and resulting in a painful death. Then, cruel transportation for illegal slaughter as if these cattle are now bits of empty milk cans, charges the energy of that space with immense sorrow, fear, suffering and pain.

As the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan has observed so rightly, "Interdependence is the law of the universe". In a cycle of interdependence where human beings depend on the milk from the cows to sustain themselves, it is a great criminal offence to starve male calves to death and abandon unproductive cattle on the streets. This is also a violation of the sacred laws of the universe, of the law of dharma...

Who gets affected by this vicious acts of cruelty? All the human beings, who knowingly or unknowingly have become a party to this macabre and gruesome act of cruelty to the cows. When there is better welfare for the cattle of our country, there will automatically be better sensitization towards the welfare needs of all members of the community, whether it is women, children, the disadvantaged sections of the society or the elderly. In this connection, the community's education and awareness about animal welfare issues can play a very strong protective role led by a network of volunteers / Animal welfare activists who can monitor the welfare of cattle. Such volunteers must also try to initiate awareness in the community for taking forward good welfare programmes for the cattle and by motivating interested members of the community to set up self-sustaining Gaushalas as centers of excellence in traditional, art, craft, culture and sustainable livelihoods.

Besides, a strong government initiative is required to promote organic farming with subsidies provided along with setting up of effective distribution networks which can greatly help in increasing the demand for cow dung, cow urine, herbal phenyl and bio-pesticides developed from cow urine. Government support for widespread promotion of cow dung based renewable energy initiatives can also help to greatly accelerate and encourage communities to set up Gaushalas and Community Cow Care Centers. The media too can play a very responsible role by educating and informing the public about the cruelty and suffering that the cattle population of the country is undergoing. National campaigns through print and electronic media to promote the welfare of cattle in the country can indirectly also help to prevent and reduce the widespread high incidence of chronic non-communicable diseases like heart disease, diabetes, cancer and arthritis as communities become better informed and start adopting healthier food and lifestyle choices.

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(Min of Environment & Forests, Govt of India).

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Goa Government Shows the Way

Panjim: In a first of its kind, the Goa Government has allocated Rs. 2 crores for "Animal Relief and Animal Welfare through NGOs" in the State's budget, for the Financial Year 2013-14. This money is for supporting the implementation of a variety of animal welfare schemes undertaken by NGOs in Goa, including the ABC programme, funds for gaushalas to care for abandoned cattle, setting up of animal shelters, purchase of and repairs to ambulances, wildlife rescue and relief, education and awareness programmes and for infrastructure to make the District SPCAs functional in the State. These schemes were suggested by the NGOs themselves, in a series of wide ranging and unprecedented consultations held by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Parrikar, with them over the past few months.

Shri Parrikar is a self-confessed animal lover. At the recent international conference on animal welfare held in Goa in November 2012 by the Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisations (FIAPO), Shri Parrikar -- who was the Chief Guest and who also delivered the inaugural address -- explicitly stated that he would make Goa the most animal-friendly State in the country.

Shri Parrikar has indeed made an impressive beginning by providing ample funds for animal welfare in the State's budget, to ensure that every activist-NGO programme for animal welfare becomes a reality. It is time other States are encouraged by their animal welfare NGOs to emulate the example set by the Goa Government and make animal welfare an integral part of the state's welfare programme and to allocate funds through the planned budget for its implementation. Only then can our constitutional mandate to show compassion to living creatures become a reality.

Source: PFA Goa. □



Pet Shops to Apply for Trade License Fee

Chennai: The Chennai Corporate Council has decided to charge a Trade license fee of Rs 5000/- for pet shops in the city. The pet shops include those selling exotic breeds of dogs, cats, birds and fish. The application for trade license will be scrutinised by Corporation officials. A copy of the application for trade license by pet shops should also be sent to the Animal Welfare Board of India. The traders will have to renew the trade license every two years by remitting a fee of Rs.1,000.

After notification by the government, all shops selling food products and other material for pets would also have to remit a trade license fee. A shop with an area of less than 1,000 sq. ft. will have to remit a fee of Rs.2,000 and shops with areas greater than 1,000 sq ft will need to remit a trade license fee of Rs.5,000.

The inclusion of pet shops in the list of trades will reinforce existing mechanisms of ensuring minimum standards of sanitation, drainage, ventilation, heating, cooling, humidity, special enclosure requirements, nutrition, medical treatment and methods of operations.

The unregulated breeding of pets has contributed to the rise in the over-population of street dogs. Many of the breeders are found to abandon pets including dogs after finding them commercially unviable. Over five hundred pet shops have emerged as a source of civic problems. Source: The Hindu □

CBSE Brings Compassionate Citizen to Schools

Kochi: CBSE has written to schools informing them that they are integrating the "Compassionate Citizen" humane-education programme in school Curricula from the next academic year to help children become sensitive towards

animals. In a notification to school principals, the CBSE Board has said that it is endorsing the use of "Compassionate Citizen", a humane-education programme prepared by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), in CBSE-affiliated schools for children aged 8 to 12 years as part of the schools' curricula. □

Transportation of Animals in Goods Vehicles Banned in Haryana

Chandigarh: The Haryana government has banned the transport of animals to slaughterhouses in goods transport vehicles. The Urban Local Bodies Department, Haryana has asked the Transport department to ensure compliance of the decision. The communication states that, "it is requested that necessary instructions may kindly be issued to the Regional Transport Authorities that at the time of passing /registering the goods vehicles, an undertaking may kindly be obtained from the owners that the passed vehicles will not be used to carry animals.". Hopefully, the ban will help reduce the transportation of hundreds of animals transported daily under the most gruesome conditions. □

Goa Animal Welfare Trust Wins Godfrey Phillips Bravery Award

Panjim: On 2nd April 2013, Goa Animal Welfare Trust (GAWT), an animal welfare NGO based in Goa was awarded the Social Bravery Special Award for its animal welfare work in Goa. A prestigious award, the award has been given for the first time in 21 years to an Animal Welfare Organization. The Goa Animal Welfare Trust is one of the ten animal welfare organizations set up more than a decade ago in Goa for the welfare of street animals, abandoned animals and those injured in accidents. GAWT has its shelter in Curchorem, a bustling railway town in South Goa. It has two veterinary doctors and eighteen staff, plus a number of volunteers to carry out its various programmes.

Ms Charmian Byrne, founding member of GAWT says: "the award is an appreciation for the twenty volunteers who care about the animals and organize anti-rabies camps on Sundays. The volunteers choose what work they would like to do, like writing the vaccination schedule, looking after the animals and handling the pet products etc". GAWT conducts ABC programmes in four municipality areas viz Curchorem, Quepem, Canancona and Cuncolim and on the beaches of South Goa. Charmian says: "We treat stray dogs at the beach and provide tourists who befriend dogs, with tablets to treat the dogs with mange". GAWT has an excellent adoption programme and over the years it has succeeded in providing homes to hundreds of homeless pups and kittens. During the tourist season of September to May, it conducts nearly forty camps in South Goa for anti-rabies vaccinations and adoptions. Among the leading personalities who have contributed to the success of GAWT over the years are Suresh Kakodkar, President, Grace Kare, Shelter Administrator, Carmina Fernandes, Secretary, Charmian Byrne, Treasurer, Blanche Moore and Wendy Dansie.

Source: PFA, Goa □

State Animal Husbandry departments can provide excellent support by giving free medicines, and setting up Cattle welfare helplines and setting up tele-veterinary medicine programmes that specifically address issues of cattle health and welfare.

Other key issues which needs to be addressed is reviving the Gochar Lands in city spaces. Even today in many villages all over India, the grazing lands can be seen reserved for the cattle of the village to graze on. City spaces have become completely bereft of these grazing lands. The most pathetic spectacle of hungry cows feeding on garbage is a sight that has become an accepted part of city landscapes.

The role of civic bodies and Gram Panchayats can be invaluable in protecting and improving welfare of cattle in cities / rural sector. The Hingonia Gaushala in Jaipur is an excellent case study in this direction. Until a few years ago, the Gaushala run by the Jaipur Municipal Corporation was like a hell house for the stray cows, with hundreds of them dying daily after being brought to the Gaushala. This was due to very poor management practices and inefficient administration. After the appointment of Shri Surana by the Court to oversee and supervise the management of the Gaushala, welfare conditions for the stray cattle in the Gaushala have seen significant improvement. It shows the remarkable power that the commitment of one strong individual can have, to change an entire system of negligence and bureaucratic inefficiency to transform it into a model Gaushala, worthy of being a role model and case study for other cities to take forward and implement such a initiative.

I also strongly feel that it is time the Animal Welfare Board brought out a Project Plan that gives complete details on how to set up Gaushalas as Community Cow Care Centers. Such a Gaushala can also be an education centre for children and young people in the community as well as serve as a centre of art, craft and culture, organic farming and renewable energy production.

I look forward to hear your comments / inputs on the subject,

With best wishes,

Maj. Gen. (Retd) Dr. R. M. Kharb, AVSM
Chairman, AWBI ☐



“When we train our dogs, we focus on using positive reinforcement to improve the relationship between handler and dog. The use of punishment and aversive training only serves to suppress behaviour and reduces trust”

Are you listening to your Dogs?

Basics of Canine Behaviour & Communication

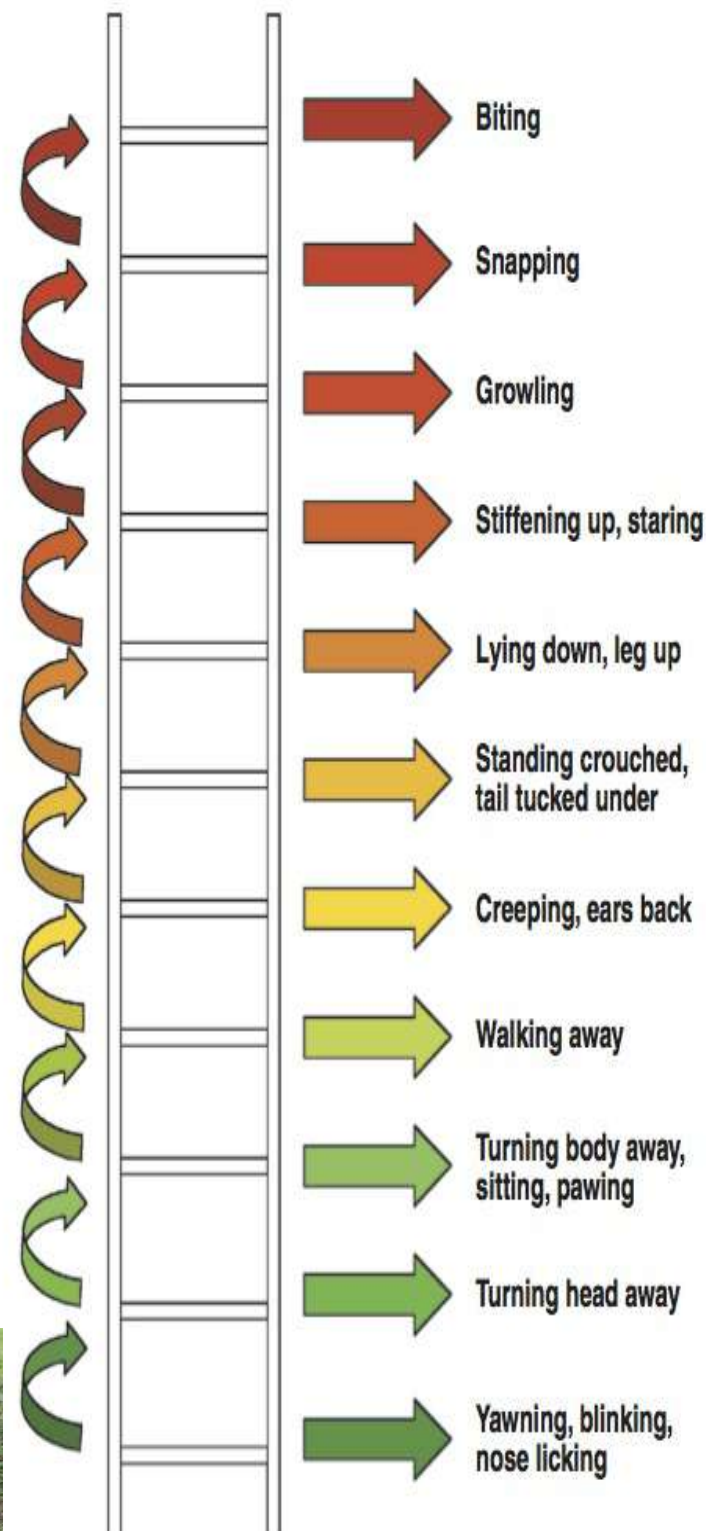
Steve Goward, Deputy Head Canine Behaviour & Training, Dogs Trust

There are many opinions on dog training and behaviour. I have developed my own opinions based on my experience working in a variety of environments and with a large number of dogs of all shapes and sizes. My approach to training and behaviour has been largely based on the most recent research findings. Besides, I also apply a good scientific understanding of learning theory, evolution and ethology, physiology and a certain amount of common sense. I do not believe we need to rule over our dogs as if we were the alpha in a pack and I am not alone in my views. Most well informed and forward thinking behaviourists are aware of the somewhat flawed research on the hierarchy of wolves and the erroneous assumption that dogs though closely related genetically have the same social structure as wolves/

Dogs do have many traits that herald back from their ancestors but the social aspect and how they interact with humans is a product of a much more recent history. To understand dogs is a journey of discovery and by keeping an open mind we are more likely to adopt an approach that aims to do no harm and that promotes good welfare.

The language of dogs has been written about in many books and scientific papers but to be able to interpret the language of dogs in a meaningful way, you simply must spend time with them. When I ask the staff at our shelters to do observational assessments of the dogs in our care, I give them very clear indicators to look out for. This observation is a skill and like most skills it needs to be practised and information regarding what to look out for needs to be passed on to the student.

Appeasement and displacement behaviours are often good indicators that all is not well with an interaction either between two dogs or a dog and a person. By paying attention to the more subtle signals that dogs give off, we are able to reduce the potential conflict by giving the dog a little time or space to assess our intentions. Dogs base their behaviour on a number of factors and one of these is their previous learning and associations with situations. If a dog has had a number of negative experiences with people, they are more likely to arrive at a situation involving a person – with caution and even a pessimistic outlook.



The ladder of aggression (see diagram above) developed by Kendal Shepherd is a way of looking at how dogs might escalate their behaviour in order to make their fear or anxiety known. At the base of the ladder, there are behaviours like yawning, nose licking and stretching. If these are ignored or missed, the dog may move up the intensity and use more obvious signs that he is worried by your intentions. If we are able to identify our dogs' low level signals of fear, we can avoid pushing them into an aggressive response. Take a look at the ladder and ask yourself, “when would you realise the dog in front of you was showing a fear or anxiety driven behaviour?”. Most people would say “growling” and this as you can see is high up the ladder and a short step away from a bite.

At Dogs Trust, we teach all our staff and volunteers to identify low level appeasement behaviours, so we can keep them safe and reduce the fear of the dogs in our care. The reduction of fear and anxiety is directly linked with an improvement in welfare. When we train our dogs, we focus on using positive reinforcement to improve the relationship between handler and dog. The use of punishment and aversive training only serves to suppress behaviour and reduces trust.

I have always tried to understand the motivation behind undesirable behaviours so I can put in place a behaviour modification programme that takes into account the reason for the behaviour and does not just focus on how to stop the dog doing that particular behaviour. Generally, people who are intent on stopping a behaviour get pushed into using an aversive approach or punishing the dog which at best will suppress the behaviour – as long as the punisher is present. This approach does not teach the dog an alternative but just that, in the presence of the punisher, its best not to do the punished behaviour.

By observing our dog's behaviour and considering the dogs' point of view, we are more likely to understand even the undesirable behaviours. This understanding leads to compassion and an ability to develop training programmes that tackle the issue without confrontation. When we identify a dog who may be fearful of approach or touch, we will often build their confidence through games and simple training. One of the games we use is called, “the round robin recall” game. With two or three people armed with tasty treats, we start by simply calling the dog over and without touching the dog reward his approach by giving a piece of food. As soon as he receives that food, the next person calls the dogs over and repeats the reward for approach and so on. This game is simple to do and if repeated regularly, the dogs' confidence of approach is improved quickly.

Another training exercise that can be useful for improving associations between the human hand and the dog is target training. Target training basically involves teaching the dog to touch the target (the hand) to receive a reward (food) I usually teach them to touch the back of the hand by holding a tasty treat in the palm of my hand and showing the dog the back of my hand. As the dog touches the hand you say “yes” or “touch” and give the reward. After a number of repetitions, the dog learns to touch the target wherever you put it. Target training can be very useful for moving fearful dogs without being forceful.

Whatever training you do with a dog you must always aim to improve the relationship between handler and dog. By planning our training sessions, we are more likely to succeed as we will have considered what we want to achieve and how we are going to get there. Training and behaviour is a huge subject and the more we understand, the greater impact we can have on the dog's welfare.

References for further reading:

1. Brenda Aloff - Canine Body Language: A Photographic Guide: Interpreting the Native Language of the Domestic Dog.
2. Barbara Handelman – Canine behaviour – a photo illustrated handbook ☐



Street Clinic for Dogs in Bengaluru's Slums



Bengaluru: Lets Live Together in partnership with IPAN held a week long free (door to door) Street Clinic for owned/community dogs. The street clinic based in Srirampuram and Goripalaya that was started on April 1st 2013 was conducted for a week. Around 200 dogs were vaccinated while 250 dogs were treated for severe mange, scabies, open wounds and injuries. A team of three skilled Finnish vets from IPAN and Dr Vinutha from Bangalore assisted the Street Clinic teams. Besides, volunteers from Lets Live Together also participated in the Street Clinic. Says Achala Paani, Founder of Lets Live Together, "The slums have a large number of dogs with owners here who cannot afford regular medical care, Lets Live Together's Street Clinic campaign aims to promote responsible pet ownership by providing free medical treatment for the dogs who need medical attention". □



Policy & Proactive Steps for Better Cattle Welfare

Key Points from Policy Paper to Secretary, Animal Husbandry, Tamil Nadu Government.

1. No livestock to cross state borders, no livestock to enter state borders.
 2. No meat out of the state, no meat into the state will stave off problems like contaminated meat and beef coming into Tamil Nadu from Andhra Pradesh or any other state. This will also ensure that whatever meat is produced inside Tamil Nadu will be consumed only within Tamil Nadu.
 3. A study to be undertaken to enumerate the percentage of Tamil Nadu's meat eating populace to be cross-referenced by what kind of meat is eaten.
 4. The report of this study can enable the government to decide upon the number of slaughter houses, quantum of meat to be produced for consumption only. (e.g. so many kgs. of goat meat, chicken meat, pig meat, buffalo meat, fish etc). Slaughterhouses may not slaughter animals in excess of the limit determined by the government for different kinds of meat.
 5. To discourage meat eating as fad – like ostrich farming, emu farming. Traditionally, meat eaters ate meat of animals that were locally available and locally raised. This ensured that any disease through livestock or meat was curtailed and restricted to a specific radius of fewer than five villages.
 6. To facilitate either by way of land grants to grow fodder or for the government to supply goshalas with adequate fodder and oil seeds. To usher in fresh thinking that the government should fund, facilitate in whatever manner possible, and encourage setting up of self-reliant and self-sustaining goshalas as the ethical way for Tamil Nadu to treat its cattle which includes cows, male progeny of cows, buffaloes, male progeny of buffaloes, and oxen.
 7. To consider large scale power generation through cow dung and buffalo dung. Just as vegetables and fruits are collected from the growers to be taken to mandis and markets, to think of a mechanism to separately collect cow dung and buffalo dung - for agriculture, for power, and for other uses.
 8. To consider use of male progeny of cows and buffaloes for oil-pressing. Cold pressed oil (a fashionable new word for how we have always been producing oil) like organic grains and fruits and vegetables is a growing market. The oil seed mass after oil has been extracted has been given as a traditional nutritional supplement to cattle besides fodder. (This may be done if the Tamil Nadu government will give Cattle Card to every cattle-holding family. This card may be used to buy fodder and oil-seeds at subsidized rates from ration shops just like the PDS. The government can also introduce a scheme whereby cattle holding families can surrender the male calves to the government in return for additional fodder. No money will be given for the calves. The cattle card will ameliorate distress selling of male calves citing inability to feed and maintain and the male calves can be moved to shelters for use of cow dung. This will also tangentially discourage illegal slaughter houses where – every meat shop is a clandestine slaughter house)
 9. The State Government must consider setting up goshalas inside prisons as another productive way to engage the people inside these correctional facilities and this must be linked to productive use of cattle dung also. Ideally, if temples can be delegated to take care of cows and its male progeny, the State Government must look for avenues to run goshalas for buffaloes and its male progeny.
 10. To consider allocating sufficient tracts of land in every district and taluk only to raise fodder and oilseeds specifically for the cattle population. It would be also useful to consider providing fodder and oilseeds for goshalas at subsidised costs to encourage return to traditional ways of doing agriculture and as a boost for organic farming.
 11. To house tired and old animals which have lived and toiled for humans until their death. To make a policy that animals that gave us milk and toiled for us should not be slaughtered when they are old.
 12. Tamil Nadu should show the way to the rest of the country by initiating a healthy, environment-friendly and dharmic attitude to cows and all cattle which will have a positive and lasting impact upon agriculture, power generation, niche market economy and transport. Shifting our focus from meat to dung from cattle will be the first step in this direction.
- Source: email sent by Mrs Radha Rajan □

AWOs Unite for Global Meatout March

March 20, 2013, Delhi: Animal Rights International (ARI) in support with many other vegetarian advocates and animal activists aimed to reach a goal of convincing people to take the vegetarian pledge on March 20th! Their objective, to save the animals, protect the environment, and improve health has been supported by many like-minded organisations like Lord Mahavira Vegetarian Society, Compassionate living, PSS movement and many more who joined them for a peace march for "Global Meat Out" at Jantar Mantar on 20th March'13. Meat Out is an international observance and has grown explosively since its inception in 1985. This movement has helped individuals to adopt a wholesome, compassionate and non-violent diet.

Speaking about the objective of the Meatout March, Mrs. Kritika Sharma, Executive Director ARI said, "Our aim is to educate the society about the benefits of a healthy lifestyle. Every 1% drop in national meat consumption prevents the needless suffering and death of billions of animals per year. Our objective is not to preach but to educate and create awareness. Kicking the meat habit holds lasting benefits for consumer health, world hunger, resource conservation, environmental preservation and animal protection".



Speakers at the event included, Dr. Chiranjee Lal Bagra, Vivek Muni ji, Prof Ratan Jain and Sunil Yogacharya. List of Organisations that participated in the Global Meatout March included, Lord Mahavira Vegetarian Society, Bharatiya Cattle Resource Development Foundation, Compassionate living, Pyramid Spiritual Societies Movement, Federation of Animal Protection Organisations, Holy Cow, Walk for Animals & Habitat (WAH Team), PETA, FARM, USA, PFA, Nagpur, AGV ALFAB, Hotel Silverine, Fauna Police, Yaatra India, Gau Gyan Foundation, Vegan Society – Delhi, Rashtriya Ahimsa Manch, Vishwa Ahimsa Sangh, Youth Fraternity Foundation, Indian Federation of Ahimsa Organisations, Badlo Re, Ahimsa International, Delhi, Pranav Urja and Pranam Foundation. □



CBEC Issues New Guidelines On Import of Pets

The Central Board of Excise and Customs has issued a circular on April 8th, 2013 (Circular No. 15 / 2013-Customs --F. No. 495/16/2012-Cus.VI) that reads as below:

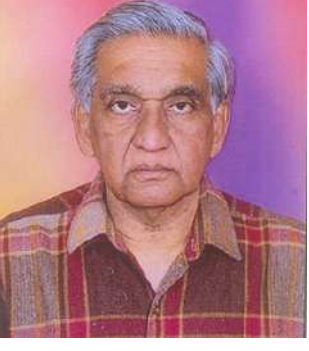
1. Attention is invited to Board's Circular No. 94/2002- Customs dated 23.12.2002 on the above cited subject wherein it was provided that import of pets upto two numbers per passenger may be allowed at one time subject to the production of the required health certificate from the country of origin and examination of the same by the concerned Quarantine officer.
 2. Board has re-examined the present policy of import of two pets by passengers in view of representations received in this regard. Accordingly, it has been decided to allow import of two pet animals as baggage only to persons transferring their residence to India after two years of continuous stay abroad in terms of Baggage Rules 1998 subject to production of the required health certificate from the country of origin and examination of said pets by the concerned Quarantine Officer at this end. This new dispensation shall come into force with effect from 15th April 2013. Import of animals (pets) in general would continue to be governed by DGFT policy.
 3. Board's Circular No. 94/2002 - Customs dated 23.12.2002 stands modified accordingly to that extent.
 4. These instructions may be brought to the notice of the trade/airlines/carriers by issuing suitable Trade / Public Notices. Suitable Standing orders/instructions may be issued for the guidance of the field officers.
 5. Difficulties faced, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately.
- The circular was issued by Shri S.C.Ganger, Under Secretary (Customs). For more info please refer to the link <http://www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cs-circulars/cs-circ13/circ15-2013-cs.htm> . □

गौशालाओं को समृद्ध कैसे बनायें?

डॉ. डी. एस. भण्डारी

अध्यक्ष

राजस्थान गो सेवा संघ दुर्गापुरा, टॉक रोड, जयपुर मो.नं.-9413337541



वर्तमान में भारत में सभी गौशालाएँ मुख्यतः जनता के सहयोग से कार्यरत हैं। इन गौशालाओं में मुख्यतः दुग्ध नहीं देने वाले गोवंश, बीमार, अन्धे, लूले-लंगड़े एवं वो गोवंश हैं, जो किसी भी तरह का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन गौशालाओं में बछड़े, बछड़ियाँ एवं नर वंश भी हैं। जो उत्पादन करने में योग्य नहीं हैं। वैदिक काल में कृषि ही मुख्य जीवन निर्वाह होने के कारण बैलों की आवश्यकता के कारण नदी को शिव का वाहन घोषित किया गया था। समय के बदलाव एवं औद्योगिक क्रांति का आजादी के बाद प्रारंभ होने के कारण वर्ष 1975 के पश्चात खेती में ट्रैक्टर, रसायनिक खाद का उपयोग होना एवं कुओं में पानी की मशीन आदि के कारणों से किसानों ने पुरानी परम्परा को खत्म करके एवं हल की जगह पर ट्रैक्टरों से काम करने से गाय को दायम दर्जे पर कर दिया। अनुपयोगी गोवंश को सड़को पर या कत्ल करने के लिये छोड़ दिया। वर्ष 1947 में भारत सरकार ने सरदार दत्तार सिंह की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी का गठन किया। जिसने संपूर्ण देश में गौशालाएँ, गोसदन एवं चारागाह स्थापित करने का सुझाव प्रस्तुत किया। किन्तु कई वर्षों तक सरकार के द्वारा उचित व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण समाज ने अपने दायित्व को अपने स्तर पर निभाने का निर्णय लिया और इसी निर्णय के अनुसार भारत के दानवीरों ने अपने जन्म स्थान पर गोवंश की रक्षा हेतु बड़ी-बड़ी गौशालाएँ स्थापित की, जो आज भी जनसहयोग के द्वारा स्वचलित हैं। पिछले 15 वर्षों में संतो एवं जैनमुनियों ने भी जगह-जगह पर गौशालाओं की स्थापना करके गोमाता को बचाने का बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।



- समस्त देश में गौशालाओं की स्थिति निराशाजनक और दयनीय है। कई गौशालाओं में गोवंश के लिये चारेदाने, उपचार एवं उच्च प्रजनन की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिसके कारण गौशालाओं की दयनीय स्थिति है। अतः यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि इनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए हम एक वृहत वैज्ञानिक सोच के साथ कार्य करें एवं प्रत्येक गौशालाओं को संवर्धन का केन्द्र बनाकर गौशालाओं को अपने पैरों पर खड़े करने का प्रयत्न करें।
- **गौशालाओं के लिए वैज्ञानिक सोच** :- वर्तमान में गौशालाओं के व्यवस्थापकों की यही सोच रहती है कि हमें दान-पुण्य पर ही गौशालाओं को पालना है एवं गोमाता जिसको हमने धार्मिक रूप दे रखा है। उसमें कोई भी बदलाव नहीं करना है। इस अवैज्ञानिक सोच के कारण व्यवस्थापक अपना विचार नहीं बदल पा रहे हैं। जबकि गोपालन एक वैज्ञानिक पद्धति है। जिसके कारण कुछ ही वर्षों में गौशालाओं में वैज्ञानिक प्रजनन, आहार, टीकाकरण से गौशालाओं में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है। यह भी सोच की आवश्यकता है कि गाय के प्रत्येक उत्पाद से ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैसे मूल्य प्राप्त करें।
- **गोबर का उपयोग** :- वर्तमान में व्यवस्थापकों को यह चाहिए कि गोवंश का जितना भी गोबर हो उसको उच्च कोटि की वैज्ञानिक विधि से खाद बनाकर आसपास के किसानों को बेचने की व्यवस्था करें। वर्तमान में गौशाला के गोबर 25 पैसे प्रति किलो से बेचा जा रहा है। जबकि इस गोबर को खाद बनाकर किसानों को 1 से 1.50 रु. प्रति किलो से आसानी से बेचा जा सकता है। जिससे गौशाला को अच्छी आय हो सकती है। भारत में कई गौशालाएँ जैविक खाद या वर्मीकम्पोस्ट खाद का निर्माण कर रही हैं। जो 3 से 4 रु. प्रति किलो से बेची जाती है।
- **गोमूत्र का उपयोग** :- वर्तमान कृषि वैज्ञानिकों ने अनुसंधान करके यह ज्ञात कर लिया है कि गोमूत्र से विभिन्न प्रकार की उपयोगी दवाइयों के अलावा कीटनाशक औषधियाँ भी बनाई जा सकती हैं। कीटनाशक बनाने की विधि बहुत ही आसान है। जो प्रत्येक गौशाला आसानी से अपने यहाँ पर कीटनाशी दवाई बनाने का कार्य प्रारंभ कर सकती है। भारत वर्ष में इसके कई सफल प्रयोग कई गौशालाओं के द्वारा किये गये हैं और गोमूत्र की मांग बढ़ रही है।
- **पंचगव्य औषधियों का निर्माण** :- पिछले 20 वर्षों से पंचगव्य चिकित्सा का प्रारंभ जगह-जगह पर किया गया है। विभिन्न उपयोगी औषधियाँ इसके द्वारा निर्मित की जा रही हैं। राजस्थान में स्थित दुर्गापुरा गौशाला में करीब 62 प्रकार की विभिन्न औषधियाँ मानव कल्याण के लिए आयुर्वेदाचार्य की देखरेख में बन रही हैं। जनकल्याण के लिए पंचगव्य चिकित्सा भी उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। मुख्यतः धूपबत्ती, अगरबत्ती एवं गोमूत्र अर्क आसानी से बनाये जा सकते हैं। जिससे गौशालाएँ अपनी आय बढ़ा सकती हैं।
- **गोसंवर्धन का कार्य** :- गोवंश को उन्नत करने के लिए यह अति आवश्यक है कि गोसंवर्धन का कार्य प्रथम स्तर पर लिया जावे एवं समस्त नाकारा पशुओं को बिगर कोई धार्मिक भावना से बधियाकरण करवाया जावे एवं उच्च नस्ल के सांडों के द्वारा ही गायों को गर्भाधान कराया जावे। इस हेतु राज्य के पशुपालन विभाग के अधिकारियों से सय लेकर गोसंवर्धन का व्यापक कार्य करना चाहिए। अगर अच्छा नर नहीं है तो पशुपालन विभाग में गायों को गर्भित करने की योजनाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। इससे पाँच वर्ष में ही अच्छी दुग्ध देने वाली बछड़ियाँ गौशालाओं में पैदा की जा सकती हैं। जो गौशाला की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने में मदद कर सकती हैं।



- **चारा विकास** :- कई गौशालाओं के पास जमीनें उपलब्ध हैं, किन्तु उसमें चारा उत्पादन का कोई भी कार्य कई वर्षों से गौशाला के द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा है। जबकि भारत सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार के द्वारा चारागाह स्थापित करने हेतु बड़ी मात्रा में राशि उपलब्ध है। इसका उचित उपयोग करने से चारे का उत्पादन अधिक प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।
- **भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा सहयोग** :- भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड के द्वारा गौशालाओं को असहाय पशुओं एवं भवन निर्माण हेतु उनके नियमानुसार राशि प्रतिवर्ष उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। भारत सरकार के द्वारा जो भी राशि प्राप्त होती है, उसका 80 प्रतिशत गौशालाओं को नियमानुसार उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।
- **बैलों की जोड़ी का उत्पादन** :- कई गौशालाओं के द्वारा नर बछड़ों के बधियाकरण के पश्चात बैलों की जोड़ी बनाकर किसानों को उचित मूल्य में दी जा रही है। कई संतो की गौशाला में यह कार्य अच्छी गति से किया जा रहा है एवं डीजल के अधिक मूल्य के कारण किसानों का झुकाव पुनः बैल जोड़ी की तरफ हो रहा है। अतः गौशालाएँ अपने स्तर पर इस कार्य को ले सकती हैं।
- **गोबर गैस संयंत्र का सदुपयोग** :- वर्तमान में कई गाँवों में विद्युत, गैस का अभाव है। इस हेतु अगर गौशालाएँ 80 से 100 घनमीटर का गोबर गैस संयंत्र व्यापारिक दृष्टि से लगाकर के इसकी गैस आसपास के किसानों को वितरित कर सकती है। इस तरह का सफल प्रयोग पंजाब और हरियाणा में किया गया है। जहाँ पर किसानों को प्रातः एवं सांय 3-3 घन्टे गैस उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। यह योजना किसानों को गौशाला से जोड़ने की योजना है। जिससे किसानों में जैविक खेती की तरफ भी रुझान पैदा हो सके। उपरोक्त वैज्ञानिक सुधार से गौशालाओं में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करके इन्हें नई दिशा में लाने का प्रत्येक गौशाला व्यवस्थापक का ध्येय होना चाहिए। कई गौशालाओं ने नई तकनीकी के कारण आदर्श गौशालाएँ स्थापित की हैं।



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The Animal Welfare Board of India is an umbrella of the SPCAs/AWOs and Animal Welfare Workers. The Board encourages Animal Welfare activities, advises the Central and State Governments on issues relating to Animal Welfare, particularly the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also helps to formulate Animal Welfare Policies / Legislations.

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To



- Time for Reforms in Cattle Welfare
- Goa Government shows the way
- Pet Shops to apply for Trade License Fee
- CBSE Brings Compassionate Citizen to Schools
- Transportation of animals in goods vehicles banned in Haryana
- GAWT wins Godfrey Phillips Bravery Award
- Are you listening to your Dogs? Basics of Canine Behaviour & Communication
- Street Clinic for Dogs in Bangalore Slums
- Policy & Proactive Steps for Better Cattle Welfare
- AWOs unite for global Meatout March
- CBEC issues new guidelines on import of pets
- How to make Goshalas self-sustaining? (article in Hindi)

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